Page 4, paragraph 1, please amend as follows:

FIG. 4 is a schematic view of a flashlight activation circuit according to an embodiment of the invention; ~~and~~

Page 4, paragraph 2, please amend as follows:

FIG. 5 is a schematic view of an oscillation voltage increasing circuit according to an embodiment of the invention; and

Page 4, paragraph 3, please amend by inserting the new paragraph as follows:

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a flashlight lamp circuit with automatic light adjustment, according to the prior art.

Last ~~page~~ paragraph page 5

~~Paragraph 4, bridging pages 5 and 6, please amend as follows~~:

SM 5/15/06

Referring to FIG. 3, because diverse main capacitors may be chosen, the resistance of the RC integral circuit needs adjustment. Capacitor C410 has a range between 0.47μF and 0.1μF, resistor R424 has a range between 1K and 200, but light adjusting variable resistor VR of the SMT is relatively more difficult to adjust, due to a different circumference. If resistor VR uses a too small value, the electric current will increase and will easily deform the curvature. An end of the variable resistor VR ~~end~~ therefore connects to a resistor, so that VR adjustment is not excessively sensitive. For example, if the variable resistor VR is 10 Kilo-ohms, the variation may be within a range of 1 Kilo-ohms, which shows relative sensitivity; if VR is 2 Kilo-ohms, the variation is within a range 200 ohms of lesser sensitivity.

Therefore, an embodiment of the invention uses a the variable resistor VR of 2 Kilo-ohms serially connected to a resistor of 8.2 Kilo-ohms. These initial settings of the automatic flashlight allow easier and more accurate adjustment.

Last paragraph bridging pages 5 and 6

Page 6, paragraph 1, please amend as follows:

A conventional flashlight control circuit uses transistors to control charging and cutoff after full charging. In contrast, the present invention uses an IC converter U1. FIG. 4 shows an DC/DC converter, using the electric current of a Darlington circuit DL to control the capacitor charging speed. A 0.11-ohms resistor R1 is used to limit the electric current of the Darlington circuit DL. A fast switch diode ESD and 3904 are associated to control the voltage (from VCC3 voltage divider) fed back to the IC U1 and regulate the oscillation frequency of the DC converter.

SM 5/15/06

Page 6, paragraph 2, please amend as follows:

Referring FIG. 5, the Darlington circuit of the IC is used to provide a sufficiently high electric current, which passes through a voltage transformer to obtain an increased voltage. The DC converter generates an alternating pulse width modulation signal that becomes via a voltage transformer T1 an alternating signal with increased voltage, undergoes commutation via the diode, to charge the main capacitor C. Once the charging voltage has reached 300V, the evaluation for stopping charging is made via a Zener diode ZD with an avalanche voltage of 270V. Avalanche effects occur at 270V, which results in a voltage stabilization around 300V. At this point, two locations have to be controlled. First, a voltage division fed back to a reference regulator of the IC has to be around 1.25V to stop